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EXAMINER

JOHNSON, CARLTON

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2436

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/659,368	Applicant(s) BELANGER ET AL.	
	Examiner CARLTON V. JOHNSON	Art Unit 2436	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 May 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 and 41-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 and 41-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

Applicant's submission filed on 5-26-2010 has been entered.

2. Claims **1 - 38, 41 - 44** are pending. Claims **7, 23, 24, 29, 30** have been amended. Claims **43, 44** are new. Claims **1, 7, 15, 16, 23, 24, 29, 30** are independent. This application was filed 9-11-2003.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's additional arguments have been fully considered but they were not persuasive.

3.1 The previous 112 Rejection will be withdrawn due to claim amendments.

3.2 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, *Timson does not disclose a computer network environment as an operating environment*

Timson does disclose operating within a network environment and physical access to a computing system. (see Timson col 3, lines 2-4: network connection for

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communications for enabling module; col 6, lines 47-64: used in a network environment; server computer incorporated into a network configuration; access to secure areas (physical access to equipment such as computing system))

3.3 Without a successful authorization comparison (a match), access is not permitted. All of the required functions are disclosed by Timson as indicated in the accompanying citations. (see Timson col. 3, line 34 - col. 4, line 15: access information; request/response authorization information; comparison of candidate (authorization) information; authorization verification, or prohibition if verification not successful) The Examiner has evaluated Applicant's remarks (past and present) and has determined that the Applicant desires a third party to act as a resolution authority in performing an additional authentication service.

Timson discloses the capability to add additional authentication modules to the authentication procedures. These additional authentication modules can generate a hierarchical structure for the authentication process with access to the resolution authority performed as a last authentication process as per claim limitation. (see Timson col 4, line 60 - col. 5, line 4: hierarchical authorization structure) The Timson and Moreh prior art combination discloses the usage of a resolution authority to provide an additional authentication services. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 48-62; col. 5, line 56 - col. 6, line 19: authentication services between client and server using intermediate entity (protocol proxy))

The enabling module can grant permissions by writing permissions data to a module to make it an enabling module such as the resolution authority in Moreh.

Specification

4. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: **Claims 30 - 36** are objected as “**computer-readable medium**” is not defined clearly in the specification, so that the meaning of the term in the claims is not ascertainable by reference to the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims **1, 7, 9, 15, 16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. There does appear to be any disclosure for the terms: “*first request*”, “*second request*” and “*third request*”. There does not appear to be any distinction between requests in the specification. The specification does designate first and second security levels, but there does not appear to be any designation for requests.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5. Claims **30 - 36** are rejected under 35 USC 101 since the claims are directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim **30** recites computer-readable medium which appear to cover both transitory and non-transitory embodiments. The broadest reasonable interpretation of a claim drawn to a computer readable media (also called machine readable medium and other such variations) typically covers forms of non-transitory tangible media and transitory propagating *signals per se* in view of the ordinary and customary meaning of computer readable media.

The Examiner suggests that the Applicant add the limitation “non-transitory” to the computer-readable medium as recited in the claim(s) in order to properly render the claim(s) in statutory form in view of their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the originally filed specification. The Examiner also suggests that the specification may be amended to add the term “non-transitory computer-readable medium” to avoid a potential objection to the specification for a lack of antecedent basis of the claimed terminology.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims **1 - 4, 7 - 10, 14, 16 - 19, 24 - 26, 29 - 33, 37 - 40** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Timson et al.** (US Patent No. **6,041,412**) in view of **Moreh et al.** (US Patent No. **6,959,336**) and further in view of **Bacha et al.** (US Patent No. **6,839,843**).

Regarding Claims 1, 7, 24, 29, Timson discloses a method comprising:

a) receiving, using a processing device, a first request, from a first sponsor of an access candidate, for access to a first security level in a computer network, wherein the first security level secures computational resources for accessing electronic data and b): granting, using the processing device, access to the first security level based on an evaluation of the first request; (see Timson col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 3, lines 57-64: request processing (i.e. request submitted and processed); col. 3, lines 11-16: determine (i.e. comparing), enable (grant) access)

Furthermore, Timson discloses the following:

c) receiving, using the processing device, a second request, from a second sponsor of the access candidate, for access to a second security level in the computer

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network in response to the granting of access to the first security level, wherein the second security level secures the electronic data; (see Timson col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 3, lines 57-64: request processing (i.e. request submitted and processed); col 3, lines 2-4: network connection for communications for enabling module; col 6, lines 47-64: used in a network environment; server computer incorporated into a network configuration)

- d) determining, using the processing device, whether attributes of the access candidate satisfy access requirements of the electronic data secured by the second security level; (see Timson col. 2, lines 50-59: attributes; col. 3, lines 11-16: determine (i.e. comparing), enable access)
- f) in response to obtaining the authorization, granting the access candidate access to the second security level; (see Timson col. 4, lines 7-15: access enabled (i.e. granted) based on transmitted permission data)

Furthermore, Timson discloses access determination using additional authorization modules. (see Timson col 4, line 60 - col. 5, line 4: additional authorization modules)

Furthermore, Timson discloses for e): submitting, using the processing device, a third request for authorization in response to a determination indicating that access to the second security level is prohibited; (see Timson col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 3, lines 57-64: request processing, resolution authority; col. 2, lines 50-59: attributes; col. 4, lines 7-11: access determination (comparison, match) required for access (i.e. prohibited without authorization))

Timson does not specifically disclose a resolution authority or a 3rd party providing authentication services.

However, Moreh discloses for e): a resolution authority. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 48-62; col. 5, line 56 - col. 6, line 19: authentication services between client and server using intermediate entity (protocol proxy))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson to use authentication services such as a resolution authority as taught by Moreh. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Moreh in order to permit users and service providers the flexibility of choosing where to authenticate. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 44-46)

Timson-Moreh does not specifically disclose modifying access requirements.

However, Bacha discloses for e): modifies the access requirements. (see Bacha col. 10, lines 48-60: another authorized user such as a resolution authority with ability to update access control information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson-Moreh for modifying access requirements as taught by Bacha. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Bacha to improve system efficiency by centralization of user access information and to use richer search parameters. (see Bacha col. 3, lines 18-24)

Regarding Claims 2, 8, 17, 25, 31, Timson discloses the method of Claims 1, 8, 16, 24,

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30, further comprising granting access to the second security level in response to determining that the attributes of the access candidate satisfy the access requirements of the electronic data. (see Timson col. 4, lines 7-11: access enabled (i.e. granted), not prohibited; col. 4, lines 7-11: access determination (comparison, match) required for access (i.e. prohibited without authorization))

Regarding Claims 3, 9, 18, 32, Timson discloses the method of Claims 1, 7, 16, 30, further comprising denying access to the second security level if denied the third request. (see Timson col. 3, lines 28-32; col. 4, lines 11-15: access denied)

Furthermore, Timson discloses access determination using additional authorization modules. (see Timson col 4, line 60 - col. 5, line 4: additional authorization modules)

Timson does not specifically disclose a resolution authority or a 3rd party providing authentication services.

However, Moreh discloses a resolution authority. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 48-62; col. 5, line 56 - col. 6, line 19: authentication services between client and server using intermediate entity (protocol proxy))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson to use authentication services such as a resolution authority as taught by Moreh. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Moreh in order to permit users and service providers the flexibility of choosing where to authenticate. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 44-46)

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Regarding Claims 4, 10, 19, 26, 33, Timson discloses the method of Claims 1, 7, 16, 24, 30, wherein the access requirements are represented as part of a graphical display associated with the access candidate and accessed for display to a controller via a network. (see Timson col. 5, lines 26-35: display capability for user interface information; access permission information)

Regarding Claims 14, 37, Timson discloses the method of Claims 7, 30, wherein at least one of the request for physical access or the request for access to the electronic data is submitted by more than one sponsor of the access candidate. (see Timson col. 14, lines 13-20: request, 1st level security; col. 14, lines 25-35: request processing, 2nd level security)

Regarding Claim 16, Timson discloses a system for providing an access candidate access to secured electronic data, the system comprising:

- a) storage means for receiving and storing electronic data using a computer network; (see Timson col. 18, lines 9-12; col. 18, lines 18-21: storage capability for accessible data)

Furthermore, Timson discloses the following:

- b) means for evaluating a first request for access to the one or more resources, in the computer network, wherein the resources secure the electronic data, and wherein an evaluation of the first request includes a first comparison of one or more attributes of the access candidate with one or more access requirements

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associated with the electronic data; (see Timson col. 5, lines 5-13: software means; col. 2, lines 50-59: attributes; col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 3, lines 57-64: request processing, evaluation to enable access)

- c) means for granting access to the one or more resources if the first comparison indicates that access is not prohibited; (see Timson col. 5, lines 5-13: software means; col. 4, lines 7-11: access enabled (i.e. granted))
- d) means for evaluating a second request for access to the electronic data by the one or more resources, wherein an evaluation of the second request includes a second comparison of one or more attributes of the access candidate with one or more access requirements associated with the electronic data; (see Timson col. 5, lines 5-13: software means; col. 2, lines 31-34; col. 2, lines 40-41: interrogatable and enabling modules, resources to access and manipulate data)
- f) means for submitting a third request for authorization, based on evaluation of the second request indicating that access to the electronic data is prohibited, if the second comparison indicates that access to the electronic data by the access candidate is prohibited; (see Timson col. 5, lines 5-13: software means; col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 3, lines 57-64: request processing, must be authorized to access data) and
- g) means for granting, in response to obtaining the authorization from the resolution authority, the access candidate access to the electronic data using the one or more resources based on a grant, by the resolution authority, of the third request. (see Timson col. 5, lines 5-13: software means; col. 3, lines 28-32; col. 4, lines

11-15: access enabled (i.e. granted))

Furthermore, Timson discloses access determination using additional authorization modules. (see Timson col 4, line 60 - col. 5, line 4: additional authorization modules) Timson does not specifically disclose a resolution authority or a 3rd party providing authentication services. However, Moreh discloses a resolution authority. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 48-62; col. 5, line 56 - col. 6, line 19: authentication services between client and server using intermediate entity (protocol proxy))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson to use authentication services such as a resolution authority as taught by Moreh. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Moreh in order to permit users and service provides the flexibility of choosing where to authenticate. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 44-46)

Timson-Moreh does not specifically disclose modifying access requirements. However, Bacha discloses modifies the one or more access requirements. (see Bacha col. 10, lines 48-60: another authorized user such as a resolution authority with ability to update access control information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson-Moreh for modifying access requirements as taught by Bacha. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Bacha to improve system efficiency by centralization of user access information and to use richer search parameters. (see Bacha col. 3, lines 18-24)

Regarding Claim 30, Timson discloses an article of manufacture including a computer-readable medium having instructions stored thereon, execution of which causes a processing device to perform operations comprising:

- a) receiving, using a processing device, a request for access to a first security level in a computer network; (see Timson col. 3, lines 34-40: request processing (i.e. submitted and processed))

Furthermore, Timson disclose the following:

- b) granting, using the processing device, access to the first security level based on a comparison of one or more attribute: of an access candidate with one or more access requirements associated with the first security level; (see Timson col. 14, lines 13-20: 1st security level processing)
- c) receiving, using the processing device, a request for access to a second security level in the computer network; (see Timson col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 3, lines 57-64: request processing (i.e. submitted and processed)) and
- d) submitting, using the processing device and in response to a comparison indicating that access by the access candidate is prohibited, a request for authorization to a resolution authority. (see Timson col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 3, lines 57-64: request processing; col. 14, lines 25-35: 2nd security level processing; col. 4, lines 7-11: access determination (comparison, match) required for access (i.e. prohibited without authorization))

Furthermore, Timson discloses the generation of a hierarchical structure for access

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determination such as additional authorization modules. (see Timson col 4, line 60 - col. 5, line 4: hierarchical authorization structure)

Timson does not specifically disclose a resolution authority or a 3rd party providing authentication services.

However, Moreh discloses a resolution authority. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 48-62; col. 5, line 56 - col. 6, line 19: authentication services between client and server using intermediate entity (protocol proxy))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson to use authentication services such as a resolution authority as taught by Moreh. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Moreh in order to permit users and service providers the flexibility of choosing where to authenticate. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 44-46)

Timson-Moreh does not specifically disclose modifying access requirements.

However, Bacha discloses modifies one or more access requirements associated with second security level. (see Bacha col. 10, lines 48-60: another authorized user such as a resolution authority with ability to update access control information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson-Moreh for modifying access requirements as taught by Bacha. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Bacha to improve system efficiency by centralization of user access information and to use richer search parameters. (see Bacha col. 3, lines 18-24)

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Regarding Claim 38, Timson discloses the method as in claim 1, further comprising determining the authorization by granting a waiver of the access requirements. (see Timson col. 4, lines 44-56: permission attributes for records are changeable; col 10, lines 37-45: generation of access permissions, data modules)

8. Claims **5, 6, 11 - 13, 15, 20 - 23, 27, 28, 34 - 36, 41 - 44** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Timson-Moreh-Bacha** and further in view of **Orsini et al.** (US PG PUB No. **20040049687**).

Regarding Claims 5, 11, 13, 27, Timson discloses the method of Claims 1, 7, 24, wherein the access requirements. (see Timson col. 2, lines 50-59; col. 2, lines 41-49: attributes, permissions; col. 3, lines 34-40: required to access resources)

Timson does not specifically disclose access requirements comprise a citizenship status of the access candidate or a current location of the access candidate.

However, Orsini discloses wherein access requirements comprise a citizenship status of the access candidate or a current location of the access candidate. (see Orsini paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; paragraph [0060], lines 4-13: management of secure data, parameters (i.e. attributes) agreement, location information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson for one or more access requirements related to at least one of a citizenship status of the access candidate and a current location of the access candidate as taught by Orsini. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of

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Orsini for a relatively fast, secure, and efficient authentication of data streams. (see Orsini paragraph [0012], lines 1-3; paragraph [0013], lines 1-3)

Regarding Claims 6, 12, 22, 28, 36, Timson discloses the method of Claims 5, 11, 16, 27, 30, wherein the one or more attributes of the access candidate. (see Timson col. 2, lines 50-59: permissions, attributes for requestor (i.e. access candidate); col. 3, lines 34-40: required to access resources)

Timson does not specifically disclose attributes comprise a citizenship status of the access candidate or a current location of the access candidate.

However, Orsini discloses wherein one or more attributes of the access candidate relate to the at least one of a citizenship status of the access candidate or a current location of the access candidate. (see Orsini paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; paragraph [0060], lines 4-13: management of secure data, parameters (i.e. attributes) agreement, location information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson for attributes comprise a citizenship status of the access candidate or a current location of the access candidate as taught by Orsini. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Orsini for a relatively fast, secure, and efficient authentication of data streams. (see Orsini paragraph [0012], lines 1-3; paragraph [0013], lines 1-3)

Regarding Claim 15, Timson discloses a method comprising:

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- a) identifying, using a processing device, a plurality of data subsets of the electronic data, wherein respective data subsets correspond to respective sets of access requirements; (see Timson col. 6 lines 43-46; multiple data sets and data records (i.e. a plurality of datasets))

Furthermore, Timson disclose the following:

- d) granting, using the processing device, access to the first security level based on an evaluation of the first request; ((see Timson col. 14, lines 13-20: request, 1st level security)
- f) determining, using the processing device, whether attributes of the access candidate satisfy the respective set of access requirements corresponding to the at least one of the plurality of data subsets; (see Timson col. 2, lines 50-59: attributes; col. 3, lines 11-16: determine (i.e. comparing), enable access)
- h) in response to obtaining the authorization from granting access to the second security level if authority grants the third request. (see Timson col. 14, lines 25-35: request, 2nd level security; col. 4, lines 7-11: access enabled (i.e. granted))

Furthermore, Timson discloses for b): determining, using the processing device, at least one data class associated with the respective data subsets (see Timson col. 2, lines 50-59: one data class or attributes of a class), and for c): receiving, using the processing device, a first request, from a first sponsor of the access candidate, for access to a first security level in a computer network, wherein the first security level secures physical access to a computer workstation for accessing the electronic data, (see Timson col. 3, lines 34-40: request processing; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 17, lines

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4-11: country attribute, requestor attributes; col. 14, lines 13-20: request, 1st level security), and for e): receiving, using the processing device, a second request, a second sponsor of the access candidate, for access to a second security level in the computer network in response to the granting of access to the first security level, wherein the second security level secures access to at least one of the plurality of data subsets; (see Timson col. 14, lines 25-35: request, 2nd level security; col. 3, lines 34-40: permissions required to access data; col. 4, lines 7-11: access determination (comparison, match) required for access (i.e. prohibited without authorization))

Furthermore, Timson discloses for g): submitting, using the processing device, a third request for authorization. (see Timson col 4, line 60 - col. 5, line 4: additional authorization modules)

Timson does not specifically disclose a resolution authority or a 3rd party providing authentication services.

However, Moreh discloses for g): a resolution authority. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 48-62; col. 5, line 56 - col. 6, line 19: authentication services between client and server using intermediate entity (protocol proxy))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson-Orsini to use authentication services such as a resolution authority as taught by Moreh. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Moreh to permit users and service providers the flexibility of choosing

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where to authenticate. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 44-46)

Timson-Moreh does not specifically disclose an indication of a citizenship status of the access candidate, an indication of a current location of the access candidate, and an indication of an existence of a data access agreement with the access candidate.

However, Orsini discloses the following:

- b) at least a citizenship requirement and a location requirement for access to data associated with the at lease one data class; (see Orsini paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; paragraph [0060], lines 4-13: management of secure data, parameters (i.e. attributes) agreement, location information)
- c) an indication of a citizenship status of the access candidate, an indication of a current location of the access candidate, and an indication of an existence of a data access agreement with the access candidate; (see Orsini paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; paragraph [0060], lines 4-13: management of secure data, parameters (i.e. attributes) agreement, location information, citizenship information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson-Moreh for the request including an indication of a citizenship status of the access candidate, an indication of a current location of the access candidate, and an indication of an existence of a data access agreement with the access candidate as taught by Orsini. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Orsini for a relatively fast, secure, and efficient authentication of data streams. (see Orsini paragraph [0012], lines 1-3; paragraph

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[0013], lines 1-3)

Timson-Moreh-Orsini does not specifically disclose modifying access requirements. However, Bacha discloses for g): modifies access requirements. (see Bacha col. 10, lines 48-60: another authorized user such as a resolution authority with ability to update access control information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson-Moreh-Orsini for modifying access requirements as taught by Bacha. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Bacha to improve system efficiency by centralization of user access information and to use richer search parameters. (see Bacha col. 3, lines 18-24)

Regarding Claim 20, Timson discloses the system of Claim 16, wherein one or more access requirements. (see Timson col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 3, lines 57-64: request processing; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 17, lines 4-11: country information, attributes)

Timson does not specifically disclose at least one of: a valid data access agreement with a potential access candidate; a current location of the potential access candidate; and a citizenship status of the potential access candidate.

However, Orsini discloses wherein at least one of: a valid data access agreement with a potential access candidate; a current location of the potential access candidate; and a citizenship status of the potential access candidate. (see Orsini paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; paragraph [0060], lines 4-13: management of secure data, parameters (i.e. attributes) agreement, location information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson for at least one of: a valid data access agreement with a potential access candidate; a current location of the potential access candidate; and a citizenship status of the potential access candidate as taught by Orsini. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Orsini for a relatively fast, secure, and efficient authentication of data streams. (see Orsini paragraph [0012], lines 1-3; paragraph [0013], lines 1-3)

Regarding Claims 21, 34, 35, Timson discloses the system of Claims 20, 30, 34, wherein attributes of the access candidate. (see Timson col. 2, lines 50-56: attributes; col. 2, lines 56-59; col. 17, lines 4-11: country attribute, resource access) Timson does not specifically disclose at least one of: an indication of an existence of a data access agreement with the access candidate; a current location of the access candidate; and a citizenship status of the access candidate.

However, Orsini discloses wherein at least one of: an indication an existence of a data access agreement with the access candidate; a current location of the access candidate; or a citizenship status of the access candidate. (see Orsini paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; paragraph [0060], lines 4-13: management of secure data, parameters (i.e. attributes) agreement, location information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson for at least one of: an indication an existence of a data access agreement with the access candidate; a current location of the access candidate; and a citizenship status of the

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access candidate as taught by Orsini. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Orsini for a relatively fast, secure, and efficient authentication of data streams. (see Orsini paragraph [0012], lines 1-3; paragraph [0013], lines 1-3)

Regarding Claim 23, Timson discloses a system comprising:

- a) storage configured to receive and store the electronic data using a computer network; (see Timson col. 18, lines 9-12; col. 18, lines 18-21: storage capability, data, information)

Furthermore, Timson disclose the following:

- b) one or more resources configured to process and manipulate the electronic data using a computer network; (see Timson col. 2, lines 31-34; col. 2, lines 40-41: interrogatable and enabling modules, resources to process and manipulate data)
- e) adapted to authorize access to one or more portions of the electronic data in response to a comparison performed by a corresponding data access controller indicates access is prohibited; (see Timson col. 2, lines 31-34; col. 2, lines 40-41: interrogatable and enabling modules, resources (i.e. resolution authorities) to control access and manipulate data; col. 3, lines 34-40: authorization required to access data; col. 4, lines 7-11: access determination (comparison, match) required for access (i.e. prohibited without authorization)) and
- f) a data access module configured to: evaluate a request for access to one or more portions of the electronic data by the one or more resources to identify one

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or more data access controllers corresponding to the one or more portions of the electronic data; (see Timson col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 3, lines 57-64: request processing; col. 2, lines 31-34; col. 2, lines 40-41: interrogatable and enabling modules, resources (i.e. controllers) to enable (i.e. grant) access to data)) and g) forward the request for access to the one or more identified data access controllers for evaluation as to whether to grant the access candidate access to the corresponding one or more portions of the electronic data. (see Timson col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 3, lines 57-64: request processing (i.e. submit, forward request for processing); col. 2, lines 31-34; col. 2, lines 40-41: interrogatable and enabling modules, resources to enable (i.e. grant) control access to data))

Furthermore, Timson discloses wherein one or more data access controllers configured to grant access to a corresponding portion of the electronic data based at least in part on a comparison, and associated with one or more resources or data classes of the corresponding portion of the electronic data. (see Timson col. 2, lines 31-34; col. 2, lines 40-41: interrogatable and enabling modules, resources to access and manipulate data; col. 4, lines 7-11: access enabled (i.e. granted))

Furthermore, Timson discloses access determination using additional authorization modules. (see Timson col 4, line 60 - col. 5, line 4: additional authorization modules)

Timson does not specifically disclose a resolution authority or a 3rd party providing authentication services.

However, Moreh discloses a resolution authority. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 48-62; col.

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5, line 56 - col. 6, line 19: authentication services between client and server using intermediate entity (protocol proxy))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson to use authentication services such as a resolution authority as taught by Moreh. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Moreh to permit users and service providers the flexibility of choosing where to authenticate. (see Moreh col. 2, lines 44-46)

Timson-Moreh does not specifically disclose a citizenship status, a current location of the access candidate and an existence of a data access agreement with a citizenship requirement, location requirement and data access agreement requirement.

However, Orsini discloses the following:

- c) a citizenship status and a current location of the access candidate and an existence of a data access agreement with a citizenship requirement, wherein the location requirement and the data access agreement requirement; (see Orsini paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; paragraph [0060], lines 4-13: management of secure data, parameters (i.e. attributes) agreement, location information)
- d) the citizenship status and the current location of the access candidate with a citizenship requirement and a location requirement; (see Orsini paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; paragraph [0060], lines 4-13: management of secure data, parameters (i.e. attributes) agreement, location information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson-

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Moreh for at least one of: an indication an existence of a data access agreement with the access candidate; a current location of the access candidate; and a citizenship status of the access candidate as taught by Orsini. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Orsini for a relatively fast, secure, and efficient authentication of data streams. (see Orsini paragraph [0012], lines 1-3; paragraph [0013], lines 1-3)

Timson-Moreh-Orsini does not specifically disclose modifying access requirements. However, Bacha discloses configured to modify the one or more access requirements. (see Bacha col. 10, lines 48-60: another authorized user such as a resolution authority with ability to update access control information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson-Moreh-Orsini for modifying access requirements as taught by Bacha. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Bacha to improve system efficiency by centralization of user access information and to use richer search parameters. (see Bacha col. 3, lines 18-24)

Regarding Claim 41, Timson discloses the method of claim 1. (see Timson col. 2, lines 31-34; col. 2, lines 40-41: interrogatable and enabling modules to control access and manipulate data; col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 4, lines 7-11: authorization required to access data)

Timson does not specifically disclose for supplemental evidence to verify the attributes. However, Orsini discloses receiving supplemental evidence verifying the attributes of

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the access candidate. (see Orsini paragraph [0013], lines 1-3; paragraph [0060], lines 4-13: management of secure data, parameters (i.e. attributes) agreement, location information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Timson-Moreh for supplemental evidence such as current location to verify the attributes as taught by Orsini. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Orsini for a relatively fast, secure, and efficient authentication of data streams. (see Orsini paragraph [0012], lines 1-3; paragraph [0013], lines 1-3)

Regarding Claim 42, Timson discloses the system of claim 15, wherein the data subsets are separated into the at least one data class based on a data provider of the data (see Timson col. 2, lines 31-34; col. 2, lines 40-41: interrogatable and enabling modules to control access and manipulate data; col. 3, lines 34-40; col. 4, lines 7-11: authorization required to access data; col. 2, lines 50-59: one data class or attributes of a class; financial and banking information (data provider))

Regarding Claim 43, Timson discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the physical access comprises physical access to a facility housing the computer workstation. (see Timson col 5, lines 31-35: access to computer monitor display (login); col 6, lines 47-64; col 10, lines 51-59)

Regarding Claim 43, Timson discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the physical

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access comprises logging on to the computer workstation. (see Timson col 5, lines 31-35: access to computer monitor display (login); col 6, lines 47-64)

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carlton V. Johnson whose telephone number is 571-270-1032. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday , 8:00 - 5:00PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nasser Moazzami can be reached on 571-272-4195. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David García Cervetti/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2436

Carlton V. Johnson
Examiner
Art Unit 2436

CVJ
July 6, 2010